The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. VI.] RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1791. [NUMB. 305.]

JUST IMPORTED, BY
JOSEPH SIMPSON,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
YORKSHIRE WOOLLENS,
Conſiſting of fine and coarſe cloths, blankets, &c. which will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms by wholeſale. (4)
Richmond, Oct. 15, 1791.

HUGH STEWART
Is now opening (at the upper corner of the new brick building fronting Johnſton's War Houſe, Manchester) a NEAT & GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*
FALL GOODS,
which will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices for CASH or any kind of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Manchester, November 1, 1791. (1)

FOR SALE,
THE BRIGANTINE

A. B. C.
At preſent Commanded by
JOHN FRANKFORD,
And now lying at City-Point. The inventory of the ſtores, &c. may be ſeen by applying to the Captain on board. The ſale will be on the 16th inſtant (November) and the terms known on the day of ſale. (2||)

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE BRIG

FLETCHER,
a ſtout White-Haven built Veſſel,
WILLIAM FLIN, MASTER,
Now lying at NORFOLK, will take in tobacco delivered along ſide, at the low freight of 6 l. ſterling per ton, with liberty of conſignment. Two-thirds of her cargo being engaged, will poſitively ſail by the 25th November.—Thoſe inclined to ſhip are deſired to apply to Meſſrs. James and Archibald Freeland, at Manchester, or Meſſrs. Freeland & Gillies at Peterſburg.
October 31, 1791.

Copy of a letter from MR. BURKE *to the* ARCHBISHOP *of* AIX, *dated London, July* 15.

SIR,

IT is a great ſatisfaction to me, that the generous victims of injuſtice and tyranny accept, in good part, the homage which I have offered to their virtues. It is a diſtinction which I would not have had an occaſion to merit from the clergy of France, in the time of their credit and ſplendour. Your church, the intelligence of which was the ornament of the chriſtian world in its proſperity, is now more brilliant, in the moment of its misfortunes, to the eyes who are capable of judging of it. Never did ſo great a number of men diſplay a conſtancy ſo inflexible, a diintereſtedneſs ſo manifeſt, an humility ſo magnanimous—ſo much dignity in their patience, and ſo much elevation in the ſentiments of honor. Ages have not furniſhed ſo many noble examples as France has produced in the ſpace of two years. It is odious to ſearch in antiquity for the merit we admire, and to be inſenſible to that which paſſes under our eyes. France is in a deplorable condition, both in its political and moral ſtate; but it ſeems to be in the order of the general œconomy of the world, that when the greateſt and moſt deteſtable vices domineer, the moſt eminent and diſtinguiſhed virtues raiſe their heads more proudly. Such is not the time for mediocrity.

We may have ſome diverſity in our opinions, but we have no difference in principles. There is but one kind of honor and virtue in the world. It conſiſts in ſacrificing every other conſideration to the ſentiments of our duty, of right, and of piety. It is this which the clergy of France have done. I will not examine ſcrupulouſly by what motives men like you have thought it your duty to ſupport all that you have done. All that I ſee, I am forced to admire. The reſt is out of my reach; out, perhaps, of the reach of thoſe who are better inſtructed than me. One thing I ſee diſtinctly, becauſe the Biſhops of France have proved it by their example, and that is, that they have made known, to all the orders and all the claſſes of citizens, the advantages which even religion can derive from the alliance of its own proper dignity, with the character which illuſtrious birth and the ſentiment of honor gives to man.

It is with good reaſon that, in France, the Nobleſſee ſhould be proud of the clergy, and the clergy of the Nobleſſe, although theſe two claſſes be for the preſent condemned to paſſive courage, which gives ſo much glory to the one and to the other.

I ſhall preſent to the Biſhop of St. Paul de Leon your fine and affecting addreſs; perhaps he has already received it; I am ſure that he will remain fixed. If I may be judge, from the little I have ſeen of him, he is a moſt eſtimable and a moſt amiable man; He has been received here by our high clergy, and by many others, not, certainly, in the manner due to his rank and merit, but with a reſpect for the one and the other, with which, from his natural goodneſs, he ſeems to be ſatisfied.

I do not know if it is to the complaiſance of your Lordſhip, that I owe the chief-d'œuvres of ingenuity, intelligence, and ſuperior eloquence, varied as the occaſions require, in the different diſcourſes and letters which I from time to time receive. They are the work of a great ſtateſman, of a great prelate, and of a man verſed in the ſcience of adminiſtration. We cannot be aſtoniſhed that the ſtate, the clergy, the finances, and the trade of the kingdom ſhould be ruined, when the author of theſe works, inſtead of having an important ſhare in the councils of his country, it is perſecuted and undone. The proſcription of ſuch men is enough to cover a whole people with eternal reproach: Thoſe who perſecute them have, by this one act, done more injury to their country, in depriving it of their ſervices, than a million of men of their own ſtandard can ever repair, even when they ſhall be diſpoſed to build upon the ruins they have made.

Maintain, Sir, the courage which you have hitherto ſhewn, and be perſuaded that—though the world is not worthy of you and your colleagues, we are not all inſenſible of the honor which you do to our common nature.

I have the honor to be, &c.
EDMUND BURKE.

The Anſwer of the ARCHBISHOP *of* AIX *to* Mr. BURKE, *dated Auguſt* 7.

SIR,

YOU have been pleaſed to addreſs to me an opinion that does me honor, and I cannot conceal the impreſſion that the ſuffrage of the man the moſt celebrated for virtues, and ſucceſs, has made on my heart. Give me leave, above all, to act privilege, with an intereſt infinitely ſuperior to all perſonal conſideration, the eulogy which you have made on the reſpectable order of which I have the honor to partake the misfortunes. The firſt orator in England has become the defender of the clergy of France? Yours is the voice that has ſo long directed and balanced the opinion of a nation, of which France ought rather to be the rival by its progreſs in intelligence than by its political intereſts. Oh! that the dark clouds, which overhang my country, may not forever, obſcure the rays of light which the ſciencies, letters, and the arts below! We are in a time of trouble; we attend only to the noiſe of our diſcuſſions; we read only the productions of party; and how many wiſe men and enlightened citizens remain in ſilence! We can no longer judge for ourſelves; and a foreign obſerver only can decide for us what ought to be the judgment of poſterity.

When my colleagues, in addreſſing themſelves to you, choſe me for their organ, I was penetrated with their ſentiments, and with thoſe of the miniſters of all ranks, whom nothing can ſeparate from their conſciences. I ſpoke for them with the feeling which they gave me, and the noble thoughts, the touching expreſſions—I can boldly ſay—were only the daily impreſſions which the knowledge of their virtues inſpire. It is wanting to their glory that you ſhould ſee them as I have ſeen them—ſimple in their conduct, tranquil in their adverſity, and content with having fulfilled their duty. The Church of France is the ſtranded bark which the waters have left, after the tempeſt, and every one of us in the ſhipwreck contemplates—with aſtoniſhment—thoſe new heavens, and this new earth, which were unknown before.

By what deſtiny muſt it be, that after having ſupported all my life thoſe maxims of Chriſtian Charity, of which the firſt ages of the Church gave us both leſſons and examples, I ſee myſelf the victim of intolerance and perſecution! It is in the eighteenth century—it is in a nation that boaſts of its philoſophy—it is even in the moment that they announce the Revolution of Liberty, that they perſecute thoſe who practiſe what they believe in religion, and who wiſh to preſerve the worſhip of their fathers! We read in the Conſtitution that, "No one ought to be diſturbed for his religious opinions."—We read in the laws concerning religion—oaths, deprivations, infamous penalties, and exile; and it is on the overthrow of their new Conſtitution that they found the Civil Conſtitution of the Clergy. What has become of all thoſe natural laws which were to ſerve for the baſis of all their laws? We are the men whom they wiſh to accuſe with prejudices, who plead this day the Rights of Liberty.

The cauſe, Sir, that we have defended, is the noble, juſt, and holy cauſe of Liberty, Humanity, and Religion. The Clergy of France have demonſtrated what it was—perſuaſion without fanaticiſm—courage without exceſs—and reſiſtance without inſurrection. We have ſuffered all kinds of loſs—we have endured all ſorts of rigour, and we remain tranquil and firm, becauſe nothing is ſo unconquerable as the probity which ſupports itſelf on religion. Behold that of which they cannot judge in the world! They conceive that honour is the only ſentiment which influences men of all conditions, to the accompliſhment of the moſt ſacred duties. God forbid that I ſhould weaken this noble inſtinct, which comes to the aid of reaſon, which rallies the warrior in the day of combat, and which can animate to the love of the public weal, when it does not miſlead us in the purſuit: But you have better defined this ſimple and true ſentiment, "which conſiſts in the habitual impreſſion of our right and of piety." This ſentiment ought to be in general that of good citizens, and there are no morals in a country where it is not acted upon. If they wiſh to deſtroy religion in France, it will be the firſt example of an empire without religion; and no one has proved, Sir, with more eloquence than yourſelf, how much it imports to attach the principles of human ſociety to ſomething too high for man to outrage or deſtroy. They muſt conſecrate, by religion, reſpect for the laws; for what muſt the laws be, which an entire people obey only through conſtraint, and not by inclination? They will ſoon perceive that the force to which they yield, is only the force which they give. This force will weaken of itſelf by general corruption, and the ſtate is no more.

You have reaſon, Sir, to encourage us in the laborious career to which we are doomed. It is the writings of ſuch men as you, which maintain in all nations a wholeſome morality. We cannot help believing, that our fellow-citizens will, ſooner or later, do us the juſtice which we receive from foreigners; and that we ſhall revive, in more peaceable times, the principles of religion and humanity.

I do not ſpeak to you, Sir, of thoſe other writings, in which I am deſirous of ſhewing how uſeful would be the lights of a long and peaceable Adminiſtration. It does not belong to me to judge of the uſe which may be made of them, and it muſt not aſtoniſh us, that men are ungrateful for truths which come from us, who have no paſſion for revolutions.

Accept, Sir, the teſtimonies of the veneration and attachment, which well-intentioned men ought to feel for the enlightened and virtuous of all countries.

I cannot tell you how ſenſible we have been to the attention which the Clergy of England have ſhewn towards one of our moſt virtuous and reſpectable colleagues. You are equally juſt to his character in ſociety, as to his principles and courage; and ſuch are the regrets of his dioceſe, that they conſider his abſence as a public calamity.

I have the honor to be, &c.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Preſentation of the Conſtitution to the King for his Acceptance.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

THE Grand Conſtitutional Chart is at length finiſhed, and was on Saturday laſt preſented to the King; who received it with a countenance in which much outward ſatisfaction was depicted.

The members met in the hall of the Aſſembly at ſix o'clock in the evening, but it was half paſt eight before every thing was ready.

M. Vernier, the Preſident, then intimated that he had waited on the King, and announced their intentions, and that his Majeſty was ready to receive them.

On this the deputation moved on towards the Palace of the Thuilleries, between a double row of National Guards, flambeaus preceding, following, and accompanying them, and martial muſic ſtriking up, and continuing during the proceſſion.

[Here follows a liſt of the members empowered by the aſſembly, to preſent the new Conſtitution to Louis XVI.]

Having arrived at the Palace, the deputation was immediately uſhered into the Grand Council Chamber, and introduced to the King, who was ſeated on a throne, ſurrounded by his Miniſters, and a great number of other perſons of diſtinction.

M. Thouret then advanced, and ſpoke as follows:

"The Repreſentatives of the nation now preſent to your Majeſty the *Conſtitutional Act*, which conſecrates the impreſcriptible Rights of the French nation; which gives to the throne its true dignity, and which organizes the government of the empire."

The King inſtantly replied:

"I now receive the Conſtitution preſented to me by the National Aſſembly—I ſhall inform them of my reſolution after the ſhorteſt poſſible delay which the examination of ſuch an important object demands.

"I AM RESOLVED TO REMAIN IN PARIS, I ſhall give the neceſſary orders to the Commandant General of the national Pariſian troops reſpecting my Guards."

The deputation having received this anſwer, and M. Thouret having aſked and obtained a copy of it in writing, for the ſatisfaction of the Aſſembly, they inſtantly returned with the ſame ceremony as they had ſet out.

Yeſterday the Thuilleries were opened, all the centinels poſted to prevent the entrance of ſtrangers being removed.

A prodigious crowd of citizens having gone to the Chapel during the morning ſervice, on the entrance of the King and Queen to hear maſs, a number of voices exclaimed, *Vive la nation! Vive la Conſtitution!*

His Majeſty, who was taken unawares, being unable to hide his emotion at this circumſtance, burſt into tears. On this the audience cried out—*Vive le Roi! Vive la Liberte!* One perſon in particular pronounced with a loud voice—*Vive le premier Roi conſtitutional des Francois!*

VIENNA, Auguſt 14.

The following account was yeſterday publiſhed by the authority of the Court—"The 4th of this month the treaty of Peace was ſigned at Sziſtova, under the mediation of the Courts of England, Pruſſia, and the States General, by the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty, and the Porte.

"Immediately afterwards a ſeparate convention was ſigned, by virtue of which the Porte cedes to the Imperial and Royal Courts the old Orſowa, with its diſtrict as far as Ozerno, and part of the diſtrict of Unna, including Zettin and Dreſnick. We received, nearly at the ſame time, the agreeable news, that the courts of Peterſburg, London, and Berlin, had agreed upon conditions as the baſis of a peace betwee Ruſſia and the Porte.

Auguſt 24. Laſt Sunday a courier arrived at the houſe of Prince Galitzin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, from Prince Repnin, with news, that on the 11th inſt. preliminary articles of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte were ſigned at Galacz by him and the Grand Vizier:

And that in order to have time for adjuſting a definitive treaty, and appointing Commiſſioners for that purpoſe, they had agreed upon an Armiſtice for eight months.

THONON, in SAVOY, Auguſt 20. A young man of this place, whilſt ſinging *ca ira* in the ſtreets during the night time, was arreſted by the Guard. The next day the citizens aſſembled, took him out of priſon, and walked through the public ſquares; ſinging *ca ira*. The garriſon oppoſed them not; and the Intendant, Commandant and Ariſtocrates of the city remained concealed the whole time. Unfortunately, a conſiderable body of troops arrived; and the citizens, amounting to 4000, were unarmed. Twenty-four of the chief of them fled to Geneva; Couriers were immediately ſent after them, but they had paſſed the Lake of Geneva, and reached the French territory. The Senate has this day condemned four of the chiefs to be broke, alive upon the Wheel; 40 other citizens, of different profeſſions and trades, have been ſent to the Galleys; and a reward of 1000 livres has been offered for each of the fugitives that may be taken.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8. A chief Eunuch, who was treaſurer, and in high credit during the laſt reign, but was baniſhed by the intrigues of Haſſan Pacha, has ſince that time endeavoured to raiſe a party, and is now actually at the head of ſome thouſands of rebel Arabs, and has made an attempt to get poſſeſſion of all the treaſures at Mecca, the Chief of which renowned place he has reduced to great ſtraits.

LONDON, *Sept.* 5.

Our letters from Vienna, Berlin, and Dreſden, all agree in certifying the interview between the Emperor, the King of Pruſſia, and the Elector, at the Chatean de Pilnitz, in the neighbourhood of Dreſden, where the Elector has made great preparations for the reception of this auguſt company.

The recovery of the Marquis de la Luzerne, is extremely doubtful—his Excellency is now at Southampton.

The King of Sweden is the only ſovereign remarkable for travelling. He has quitted his dominions a dozen times within the laſt twenty years—and, according to ſome reports, means to pay a viſit to England in the courſe of the next year.

Sept. 6. Very ſtrick injunctions have juſt been ſent to all the dock-yards, not to admit any ſtrangers into thoſe arſenals; and where ſuch perſons as have buſineſs, are not to go about without a proper attendant with them.

Sept. 7. The number of troops in Luxemburg does not exceed 4,000. In proportion as order and tranquillity appeared to be reſtored in the interior parts of France, the Auſtrian troops, partly to prevent deſertion, and partly for leſs expenſive accommodation, have been withdrawn from the French frontiers.

An attempt to effect a counter revolution, by foreign force, muſt now be the dream of another ſummer.

Cardinal de Lomenis, or, to ſpeak more properly, the Biſhop of Senez, is choſen one of the members of the new French Legiſlature.

The ſuſpicion that the King of Sweden intends ſome hoſtility towards France, increaſe every day in Paris, by the addition of ſome new circumſtances. He lately ſent M. Ferſen, one of his officers, to meet the emperor at Vienna, and is reported to have promiſed joining the German Princes with 16,000 Swedes.

In conſequence of the late favourable intelligence, India ſtock, which, on Saturday, was at 186¼, roſe yeſterday to 189¼ a 191¼. At half paſt one o'clock the price was 191.

SEPTEMBER 9.

THE INTERVIEW.

The interview between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia was to take place on the 26th of Auguſt, at the caſtle of Pilinitz in Saxony, where reports ſtate, not improbably, they were to be joined by the Elector of Saxony.

The object of this meeting, once ſuſpended to be offering a counter-revolution in France is in the firſt place to conſult on the plan of a treaty propoſed to be entered into for preventing the ſpreading of liberty in Germany; for which purpoſe it is propoſed to guarantee the poſſeſſions of each other, conformable to the ancient and preſent laws now exiſting.

What they may think of doing hereafter reſpecting France, is at preſent very little thought of.

It is a pretty political ſtory to be told in the eighteenth century, that an Emperor and a King are to have a formal meeting, profeſſedly to conſult on means to ſtop the alarming progreſs of Liberty; what a contemplative opinion thoſe potentates muſt have of the heads as well as the hearts of mankind in this gothic age.

AMERICAN ADVICES.

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 21.

Under the Vienna head, in a late London paper, we are ſeriouſly told, that a conſtitution is there framing for the French, upon a plan equally advantageous to the nation and the king. In it, we are alſo aſſured, a full amneſty is to be proclaimed. If the National Aſſembly ſhould not accede to it, every thing is to be decided by arms. That is, the court of Vienna, a deſpotic court, being ſuppoſed better acquainted with the intereſts of a free nation, than the repreſentatives of that nation themſelves, are to frame a conſtitution for them. An amneſty to be proclaimed, [under what authority it may be aſked] to pardon a free people for an attempt to ſecure for themſelves the enjoyment of the rights of men. And then, if that people reject this kind offer and wonderful mark of mercy, they are to be compelled by force of arms. If it comes to this, the French need only ſay to the German troops—*Had you rather die all ſlaves, than to live all freemen*; and they will turn about and proceed towards Vienna, there to aſſiſt in framing a conſtitution for *themſelves*—taking as fundamental principles, the rights of men, rejecting the pretended rights of ſovereigns when incompatible with the firſt, and teach them that ſovereignty is in the people, and Kings are only Kings as long as it is the intereſt of the people that they ſhould be Kings.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has at length conſented to give peace to the Turks—Though ſhe ſeemed at firſt determined to expel the diſciples of Mahomet from Europe, and to wreſt from their hands the territory which for ſome centuries they poſſeſſed, ſhe has preſcribed bounds to her deſires, and is content to add to her dominions (already comprehending a twenty eighth part of the habitable globe) a tract of uncultivated land between the Bog and Dnieſter. This extention of her empire has been effected at the expence of an immenſe ſum of money, and the lives of 70 or 80,000 of her ſubjects. How long will mankind permit the caprice, folly and ambition of Princes to diſturb their tranquility, and ſport with their lives and property? How long will theſe ſcourges be permitted to exiſt! The plague and ſmall pox formerly ſwept off crowds of mankind from the ſurface of the earth. The power of the former is now limited within narrow bounds; the latter is become almoſt harmleſs. May we not hope that monarchy, a more fell cauſe of deſtruction to the human race than the plague or ſmall pox, will ſoon be deprived of its power to do miſchief—or what is more deſirable, be baniſhed from the earth.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, Aug. 17.

"The great body of the Swediſh nation is panting after an opportunity to re-eſtabliſh its ancient conſtitution which the king had overſet in 1772. Every day the number of caps encreaſes—a deſtination, by which the enemies of the deſpotiſm of Guſtavus are known. What he has done to excite a civil war in France, in favoring the eſcape of the king—what he ſtill does to excite foreign powers againſt the conſtitution, which eſtabliſhes the liberty of a great nation, and the proſcription of all the papers which might inſtruct his ſubjects of what paſſes in France—all this is calculated to eſtrange the minds of men who have ſome reſpect for liberty, juſtice and humanity. They are grieved to ſee, that inſtead of employing himſelf in repairing the misfortunes occaſioned by the laſt war, his intriguing mind diſpoſes him to ſeek for new ones, and that having no reaſonable motives for war, he eſpouſes a quarrel, which by no means concerns him. Becauſe, according to the law of nations, no power has a right to interfere in the interior government of an independent nation. What would Guſtavus have ſaid, when, after his having violated by force the conſtitution which he had ſworn, Ruſſia or Denmark had made an invaſion in Sweden, to reſtore to his ſubjects that liberty of which he had robbed them? It is unfortunate that a king, whoſe parts are undoubtedly very great, and who might have been a bleſſing to his people, ſhould forget his character ſo much, as to become a Knight-errand for deſpotiſm.

"On his arrival here the king went to the French play-houſe, accompanied by ſeveral officers of that nation, enemies to that great revolution which has taken place in their country, they came to Stockholm either to ſeek an aſylum in this land of deſpotiſm, or to ſolicit the deſpot to give them the means to reſtore to their king the Nobility and the Clergy, the arbitrary rights which were a curſe to the French nation. Theſe officers labour under a great error if they imagine that Guſtavus would take the leaſt ſtep in favor of the Nobility and Clergy of France.—A Prince whoſe principal object in the two laſt revolutions of Sweden, had been to cruſh thoſe two bodies who lay ſo heavy, not only upon the nation, but upon the royal authority. If, then, Guſtavus attempts to bring on a counter-revolution, it would be ſolely in favor of the deſpotiſm of the French Monarch; and all thoſe who know his character, are confident that in caſe of ſucceſs, he would adviſe Lewis the 16th to fetter all—people, clergy, and nobility.

"But whatever may be the diſpoſition of our king, it would be impoſſible to act at this moment, unleſs what now paſſed in Finland be a political ſtratagem to conceal a dangerous combination againſt France. Mr. Willebrand, ſecretary of ſtate, who went to Finland in order to adjuſt every thing relating to the troops in that province, is returned with the confirmation, that the court of Peterſburg has ordered a ſquadron of ſhips of war to advance with a large body of troops, in order to cover the new fortifications erecting on the frontiers. We are the more conſcious of our weakneſs, as the Empreſs is out of the reach of any attack on our part.—That Princeſs has probably not forgotten how much we have embaraſſed her operations againſt the Turks; and it is not improbable that ſhe ſhould think of revenge."

Nov. 2. A gentleman who arrived on Monday laſt from Cape-Francois, takes the liberty of publicly declaring the account of the defeat of the whites on the 22d of September laſt, with the loſs of 600 men, void of truth, as he was an eye witneſs to the attack, in which only 11 whites were killed and wounded, and 465 negroes were put to the ſword. One of the chiefs, named Gilles, was found after the battle, wounded in ſeveral places—he was beheaded, then ſent to town, paraded through the ſtreets, and expoſed on a gallows for four days.

On the 3d of October, an attack was made on the plantation of M. Calliſet, which was the grand camp of the negroes, in that part of the province; they were ſurpriſed in the morning before day, when there enſued a complete butchery—the whites took all their cannon (7 pieces of iron, and one of braſs) and forced them off the plantation—the only loſs the whites received was one regular ſoldier wounded.

The lateſt accounts from St. Domingo are thoſe brought by the Betſey, Crawford, and the Alexandria, Town, both from Port-au-Prince, arrived here on Sunday laſt.—The negroes have riſen in great bodies near Port-au-Prince, and we are ſorry to hear that they are deſtroying every thing before them. The chief hope of redreſs ſeems to be, that want of proviſions will oblige theſe inſurgents to diſperſe. But on the other hand, it is alledged that they are ſufficiently politic to preſerve the canes, on the juice of which negroes can ſubſiſt very well, as they break the cane at the joint, and drink the juice like new milk; this makes them as fat and as ſleek as the beſt proviſions. A French ſhip of war of 74 guns lies in the harbour, without any troops on board; and the only aſſiſtance ſhe can afford is from the ſailors, who ſeem very averſe to this kind of ſervice. A Britiſh 50 gun ſhip and a frigate arrived at Port-au-Prince, with arms and ammunition, but no troops, a few days before theſe accounts came away.

The number of negroes in proportion to the whites, are ſaid to be about from 5 to 7 for one.

The people in the town are ſo much afraid for fear of the ſtreams (that communicate the water from the mountains) being poiſoned, that they get moſt of the water that they uſe from the ſhipping; and many go on board thoſe veſſels to ſleep every night, and return to their houſes in the morning: this is from an apprehenſion that a maſſacre might take place in the night.

Theſe accounts alſo mention, that ſeveral plantations in ſight of Port-au-Prince had been deſtroyed, and the buildings burnt. Frequent executons of the Negroes took place, and it was common to ſee them hanging on the trees. Theſe puniſhments, however, do not ſeem to intimidate them, as they are very deſperate and meet their fate with the greateſt unconcern.—A very large body of Negroes were encamped near Port-au-Prince.

Such are the melancholy relations we hear of the ſituation of the fineſt ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies. Perhaps ſome of theſe reports have ariſen from fears, and for the ſake of humanity, it is to be hoped that they are not altogether ſo bad as repreſented.

The accounts from Cape-Francois, by the Hetty, Capt. Clouſer, ſay, that an engagement had taken place between the whites and the negroes; and that after a very bloody conteſt, the negroes were driven out of their entrenchments.

The negroes made a ſtand of about ten minutes and then gave way; the number of killed on the one ſide was in conſiderable, but very great amongſt the negroes. Some of the Planters raiſed men, fortified their plantations as well as they could: one in particular, aſſiſted by about fifty armed men, defended his plantation effectually from an attack by 200 blacks, the greateſt part of whom they beat off; but ſome of them retreated into a cane patch, to which he ſet fire in all quarters except in one paſſage, through which alone the enemy could paſs, and as his guns were pointed to fire on them as they ran out, the conſequence was that many remained in the flames and choſe rather to be burned than venture before the ſhot of the Planter and his party.

NORFOLK, October 29.

On Monday laſt arrived the Ship Thomas, E. Vickery, commander, in 44 days from Dunkirk. Captain Vickery informs that all was peace and quietneſs when he ſailed—that the New-Conſtitution of France had been preſented to the King—that he had not ſigned it, and that he had been allowed twenty days to conſider the conſtitution, and it was ſuppoſed by the people in general, that he would accept and ſign it.

Captain Vickery further informs that a ſpirit of revolt had manifeſted itſelf among ſome German troops ſtationed on the frontiers of France. When they were informed that they were deſtined to go, in conjunction with other powers, againſt the Aſſembly and National Guards of France, they threw down their arms and refuſed to march, declaring at the ſame time, that they would no longer be treated as dogs but as MEN.—He further adds, that the French do not appear to be under the ſmalleſt apprehenſions from an attack, having upwards of ſix millions of men armed and accoutred, and ready, on the ſhorteſt notice, to oppoſe any attack that ſhould be made upon their country.

On the 4th of Oct. the brig Polly & Betſey, Capt. Saltus, of and for New-Providence, from New-York, lat. 38, long. 70, was ſtruck by a ſea, and upſet, and immediately filled with water.—Mr. Smith, a paſſenger, the Mate, and a negro man, got clear of the cabin, and got upon the bottom, where the negro died; after remaining about eight hours on her beam ends, her main maſt broke off, by which means ſhe righted, and they again reached the deck; after cutting the anchors from the bows, and throwing her cables and what could be got at, over board, they diſcovered that ſhe floated her cabin windows clear; upon which they battened down their combings (the hatches having been broke off and waſhed away before ſhe righted) with a tarpauling which they found upon deck, and betook themſelves to the pump, and in about ten hours entirely freed her. On entering the Cabin, they found the Captain and a negro drowned. After being in the utmoſt diſtreſs for four days, having neither victuals or water, and only a few apples upon which they ſubſiſted, a veſſel bound to Cadiz fell in with the wreck, and took them on board; from thence they got on board a ſhip bound to Baltimore. At the Capes they were put on board the ſhip Thomas, captain E. Vickery.

On Theſday evening ſe'nnight, as a boat with a white boy, and a negro belonging to the pariſh, attempted to go down the river a ſmall diſtance, the boat unfortunately overſet, and the people in her periſhed. The boat has ſince been found.

Richmond, November 9.

We are informed, by John P. Duvall, Eſq; who was an eye witneſs to a late murder, which was committed in the county of Harriſon by the Savages on the fourth day of laſt month, that a party of Indians fired on a party of men who was taking a drove of cattle to the Muſkingum ſettlements, killed four, took one priſoner and wounded one; Capt Hughes only eſcaped, who had ſeveral balls ſhot through his cloaths—Among the killed were Nicholas Carpenter, a moſt valuable citizen, a kind huſband, and tender parent, and who is much lamented by all that knew him—A few days before, the ſame party had killed a man near the little Hockhockin, and took a negro boy from the little Kanhawa, who at the time of the attack in Carpenter's party, made his eſcape and came in.

PORT OF BERMUDA HUNDRED AND CITY POINT.

Inward from 21ſt to 31ſt October, 1791.

Ship Louiſa, Backford, Baltimore.
Brig Leopard, Woodberry, Salem.

Outward from 21ſt to 31ſt October, 1791.

Schooner Little John, Gultro, Baltimore.
Brig Virginia, Dennay, Marſeilles, tobacco and ſtaves.
Hope, Fiſher, Norfolk.
Sloop Endeavor, Evans, New-York.
Schooner Priſcilla, Smith, Philadelphia.
Jenny, Cowan, ditto.

Extract from the Journal of the Houſe of Delegates, Wedneſday, Nov. 2, 1791.

THE Houſe, according to the order of the day, proceeded by joint ballot with the Senate to the choice of Governor or Chief Magiſtrate of this commonwealth, for one year from the firſt day of December next, according to the conſtitution or form of government; and the members having prepared tickets, with the names of the perſons to be balloted for, and depoſited the ſame in the ballot boxes, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. King, Mr. Johnſton, Mr. Thornton, Mr. White, Mr. Holcombe, Mr. Preſton, Mr. Upſhaw, Mr. Wiſe, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Todd (of Lincoln) were nominated a committee, to meet a committee from the Senate in the Conference Chamber, and jointly with them to examine the ballot boxes, and report to the Houſe on whom the majority of votes ſhould fall.

The committee then withdrew, and after ſome time returned into the Houſe, and Mr. Hopkins reported, that the committee had, according to order, met a committee from the Senate in the Conference Chamber, and jointly with them examined the ballot boxes, and found a majority of votes in favor of Henry Lee, Eſquire.

The Houſe, according to the order of the day, proceeded by joint ballot with the Senate to the choice of a Judge of the General Court, in the room of Cuthbert Bullitt, Eſq; deceaſed; and the members having prepared tickets, with the names of the perſons to be ballotted for, and depoſited the ſame in the ballot boxes, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Clay, Mr. Johnſton, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Fouſhee, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Walker, Mr. Page, Mr. Dabney, and Mr. Blair, were nominated a Committee, to meet a Committee from the Senate in the Conference Chamber, and jointly with them to examine the ballot boxes, and report to the Houſe on whom the majority of votes ſhould fall.

The Committee then withdrew, and after ſome time returned into the Houſe, and Mr. Andrews reported, that the committee had according to order, met a Committee from the Senate in the Conference Chamber, and jointly with them examined the ballot boxes, and found a majority of votes in favor of William Nelſon, Eſquire.

The Houſe, according to the order of the day, proceeded by joint ballot with the Senate to the choice of a Treaſurer for the enſuing year; and the members having prepared tickets, with the names of the perſons to be ballotted for, and depoſited the ſame in the ballot boxes, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Booker, Mr. M'Kee, Mr. Ruſſell (of Warwick) Mr. Cowper, Mr. Tomlin, Mr. Bentley, Mr. M'Carty, and Mr. Shield, were nominated a Committee, to meet a Committee from the Senate in the Conference Chamber, and jointly with them to examine the ballot boxes, and report to the Houſe on whom the majority of votes ſhould fall.

The Committee then withdrew, and after ſome time returned into the Houſe, and Mr. Andrews reported, that the Committee had, according to order, met a committee from the Senate in the Conference Chamber, and jointly with them examined the ballot boxes, and found a majority of votes in favor of Jaquelin Ambler, Eſquire.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1791.

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed, to notify to Henry Lee, Eſq; his election to the Chief Magiſtracy of this Commonwealth for one year, from the firſt day of December next.

And a Committee was appointed, of Mr. Corbin, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Smith, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Braxton, Mr. Wilkinſon (of Henrico) Mr. Nelſon, and Mr. Daniel.

To HENRY LEE, Eſq.

SIR,

WE are appointed by the General Aſſembly to notify to you, your election to the office of Chief Magiſtrate of this Commonwealth.

We feel peculiar pleaſure in conveying this information to you, a pleaſure reſulting as well from our perſonal reſpect and regard as from this reflection,

That whilſt the General Aſſembly have conſulted the welfare and dignity of the Commonwealth, in conferring upon you this diſtinguiſhed honor, they have acknowledged at the ſame time and in the fulleſt manner the high ſenſe which they entertain of your merit as a ſoldier, and as a citizen.

Mr. Corbin reported from the Committee appointed to notify to Henry Lee, Eſq; his election to the Chief Magiſtracy of this Commonwealth for one year, that the Committee had accordingly waited on that gentleman for that purpoſe, and that he had been pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

GENTLEMEN,

I receive with humility and with gratitude the diſtinguiſhed honor conferred upon me: to my mind invaluable, becauſe it conveys the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of the affection and confidence of my country.

Preſent my moſt reſpectful thanks to the General Aſſembly, and aſſure them of my beſt endeavors to promote the common good during my adminiſtration.

Accept, gentlemen, my acknowledgements for the obliging manner in which you have communicated my appointment, and permit me to declare that my heart returns with ſincerity the ſentiments of perſonal reſpect and regard with which you have been pleaſed to honor me.

Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

THE houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The ſpeaker laid before the houſe a letter from the Secretary of the directors of the library company of Philadelphia, making an offer of the books in ſaid library for the uſe of both houſes of Congreſs, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sylveſter preſented a petition from John Younglove, late a major in the ſervice of the United States, relative to a penſion allowed him by the late Congreſs.

Alſo a counter petition, from ſundry inhabitants of the counties of Albany, Waſhington, Ranſelaer and Saratoga in the ſtate of New-York, remonſtrating againſt the allowance of ſaid penſion, both which were read, and with the papers accompanying the ſame were referred to the ſecretary at war.

A number of petitions were preſented to the houſe and read, which were referred to the heads of departments, and to ſelect committees, to report thereon.

Mr. Madiſon from the committee appointed for that purpoſe reported an addreſs in anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech, which was read a firſt and ſecond time; and on motion of Mr. Vining, the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, to take into conſideration the ſaid addreſs; after ſome time ſpent, the committee roſe and reported the addreſs without an amendment, which was accepted and agreed to by the houſe.

Whereupon reſolved, that the ſpeaker attended by the members of the houſe, do preſent ſaid addreſs to the Preſident of the United States: And that Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Smith, wait on the Preſident to know when and where he will receive ſaid addreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by the Secretary for the department of war, accompanied with reports from brigadier gen. Scott and lieut. col. commandant Wilkinſon, commanders on an expedition againſt the Indians, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from a committee of a number of public creditors who loan'd

money, for the use of the United States in the years, 1777 and 1778, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Charles Heatly of South-Carolina, was presented to the house, setting forth, that he has invented and is about constructing a machine for the cleaning of rice, and praying that measures may be taken to secure to him the benefit of said invention, which was read and referred to the secretary at war.

The committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States to know when and where he would receive the address of the house of Representatives in answer to his speech, reported that they had waited on the President and received for answer that to morrow at twelve o'clock at his own house he would receive said address.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, October 28.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill or bills for registering ships or vessels, and regulating those employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

Pursuant to a resolution passed yesterday, Mr. Speaker, attended by the members, repaired to the President's house, and presented him the following address, in answer to his speech to both houses.

SIR,

IN receiving your address at the opening of the present session, the House of Representatives have taken an ample share in the feelings inspired by the actual prosperity and flattering prospects of our country: and whilst, with becoming gratitude to Heaven, we ascribe this happiness to the true source from which it flows, we behold with animating pleasure, the degree in which the constitution and laws of the United States have been instrumental in dispensing it.

It yields us particular satisfaction to learn the success with which the different important measures of the government have proceeded; as well those specially provided for at the last session, as those of preceding date.

The safety of our western Frontiers, in which the lives and repose of so many of our fellow citizens are involved, being peculiarly interesting, your communications on that subject are proportionally grateful to us.

The gallantry and good conduct of the militia, whose services were called for, is an honorable confirmation of the efficacy of that precious resource of a free state: and we anxiously wish, that the consequences of their successful enterprises, and of the other proceedings to which you have referred, may leave the United States free to pursue the most benevolent policy towards the unhappy and deluded race of people in our neighbourhood.

The amount of the population of the United States, determined by the returns of the census, is a source of the most pleasing reflections, whether it be viewed in relation to our national safety and respectability, or as a proof of that felicity in the situation of our country, which favors so unexampled a rapidity in its growth: nor ought any to be insensible to the additional motives suggested by this important fact, to perpetuate the free government, established with a wise administration of it, to a portion of the earth which promises such an encrease of the number which is to enjoy those blessings within the limits of the United States.

We shall proceed with all the respect due to your patriotic recommendations, and with a deep sense of the trust committed to us by our fellow citizens, to take into consideration the various and important matters falling within the present session. And in discussing and deciding each, we shall feel every disposition, whilst we are pursuing the public welfare, which must be the supreme object with all our constituents, to accommodate, as far as possible, the means of attaining it to the sentiments and wishes of every part of them.

Answer of the President, to the Address of the House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN,

THE pleasure I derive from an assurance of your attention to the objects I have recommended to you, is doubled by your concurrence in the testimony I have born to the prosperous condition of our public affairs. Relying on the sanctions of your enlightened judgment, and on your patriotic aid, I shall be the more encouraged in all my endeavours for the public weal: and particularly in those which may be required on my part for executing the salutary measures I anticipate from your present deliberations.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, October 31.

Messrs. Barnwell, B. Groves, and U. Sheridine, appeared and took their seats.

Sundry petitions were presented, read and referred.

A memorial was presented from an Italian sculptor in this city, offering, for a certain sum, to execute, in marble, a monument to commemorate American liberty, and prosperity. Ordered to lie on the table.

Order of the Day.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the communication of the President relative to the census.

Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

Mr. Lawrance contemplated two objects in the business before the House. First, fixing the ratio of representation, having in view the census returned; and, secondly, making some provision for South Carolina, from which state no return had yet been received. Perhaps, he said, the minds of members were not made up on the first object; it was of primary importance he conceived. He proposed the following resolution, which he wished should lay on the table, that members might have time for reflection: "Resolved, that until the next enumeration takes place, that the number of members in the House be in the proportion to the population of 1 for every 30,000." The second object that came into view, he thought, involved considerable difficulty. The act directing the census, establishes that the returns shall be made within 9 months, this term expired on the 1st of June; besides the Constitution directs that the first enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress under that constitution. This places South Carolina in a dilemma. He conceived it would be very desirable to afford South-Carolina some relief, removing those embarrassments, and allowing her an opportunity to transmit her return upon the principles which have governed the taking of the census in the other states.

Mr. Livermore thought the motion just offered rather premature. He conceived it was necessary first to know the fate of the amendment, proposed to the states for ratification, which fixes that the representation should be in the ratio of 1 to 30,000 until the number of representatives should amount to 100 &c.—If this amendment was ratified by a sufficient number of states he should be against the motion, he said. He called for information on this head.

The Clerk informed that eight states had ratified the amendment. (Two thirds is the number required.)

Mr. Sedgwick offered the following schedule to throw light upon the subject before the House. According to the return of the census now made from the several states, if the ratio of representation established be of

	1 for 30000	if 1 for 33000	if 1 for 34000	if 1 for 40000
No. of Repre. from Vermont,	2	2	2	2
New-Hampshire,	4	4	4	3
Massachusetts,	15	14	14	12
Rhode Island,	2	2	2	1
Connecticut,	7	7	6	5
New-York,	11	10	9	8
New Jersey,	5	5	5	4
Pennsylvania,	14	13	12	10
Delaware,	1	1	1	1
Maryland,	9	8	8	6
Virginia,	20	19	18	15
Kentucky,	2	2	2	1
North-Carolina,	11	10	10	8
Georgia,	2	2	2	1

And allowing South Carolina, which state has made no return, upon a supposition, 5 members, in every case, the total number of members in each case would then be 110 104 100 82

It appeared, he said, the sense of a majority of the people, that the house should be composed of 100 members, until the proportion of 1 for 40000 was adopted; he was therefore in favour of adopting, in the present instance, that ratio which would produce the number nearest to 100.

Mr. Livermore again objected to taking any step in the business at the present time. It was not fully ascertained whether a sufficient number of states had or had not ratified the amendment; and it could not be determined whether within a few months, before the end of the present session, a sufficiency might not come into the measure, unless such a number had rejected it as made it impossible, this was not determined. His opinion on this subject was, that with the population that appeared by the present census, 1 representative for every 40,000 would be enough, as, according to Mr. Sedgwick's schedule it would make a house consisting of 82 members, sufficiently large to transact business properly.

Mr. White conceived that an encreased representation was the wish of a majority of the people, and the general opinion appeared in favour of 1 for 30 000, establishing a progressive encrease in the number of members, according to the encrease of population. It had been suggested frequently out of doors, that Congress would not be fond of encreasing the representation, not chusing a diminution of power and importance of each individual member by dividing that power and importance among a greater number of individuals; this was the time, he conceived, to shew the world that they were governed by more liberal principles, and to give the people the number of representatives they appeared to desire. If the proportion of 1 to 30,000 was adopted, according to the present census, and supposing South Carolina to return 200,000, the representation would be, according to his calculation, 112.

Mr. Dayton conceived, that so far as the people had expressed their sentiments upon the subject before the house, they were not in favor of an increased representation. He thought a proportion of 1 for 40,000 would better meet their ideas—this proportion, he was also of opinion, would be found the most expedient: However, he was willing to divide the difference with those gentlemen who differed from him in opinion—proposed 35 000, and offered an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Seney stated the thinness of the house, and urged a postponement of the business—Moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to let again. Agreed.

Committee rose and reported; and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) mentioned that he had received recent information from South Carolina, which led him to expect the census would be shortly completed in that state: He moved the following resolution to facilitate the business,—"Resolved, that further time be allowed to enable South-Carolina to make her return, and that the Judge of the district be authorised to allow such compensation to the Assistants of the Marshal in that district, as he may deem reasonable to complete the return." The motion was ordered to lay on the table.

Messrs Sedgwick. Bourne, (M.) and White, were appointed a committee to take into consideration the papers communicated by the President, relative to the disagreement between the Executives of the state of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and to bring in a bill regulating the manner in which a person, fleeing from justice from one state into another, shall be returned to the state, having jurisdiction of the crime he has committed; and the mode in which a person bound to labour or service in one state and fleeing into another, shall be restored to the person claiming a right to that labour or service.

Messrs. Ames, Dayton, Brown, Fitzsimons and Tucker, were appointed a committee to report a regular and uniform mode of proceeding in cases of contested elections of members of the House of Representatives.

The committee of the whole were discharged from further proceeding upon the President's speech.

The consideration of the President's speech was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Messrs. Wadsworth, Smith, (S. C.) and Sylvester were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the relief of widows and orphans, in certain cases.

Adjourned—to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, November 1.

Mr. Wayne from Georgia, and Mr. Parker from Virginia, appeared and took their seats.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating his arrangements in conformity to the directions of an act laying duties on distilled spirits, and a copy of a presentation of the Grand Jury of Charleston (S. C.) relative to the census taking in that state.

Mr. Muhlenberg of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported rules and regulations for the government of the proceedings of the House.—They were read.

The motion of Mr. Smith relative to the census of South-Carolina, laid on the table yesterday, was taken up, modified on a suggestion of Mr. Boudinot, and agreed to as follows: Resolved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill allowing further time to make the enumeration in South Carolina.—Messrs. Smith (S. C.) Boudinot, and Venable were appointed the committee.

Sundry petitions were presented, some read and referred;—others ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Bourne (R. I.) Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House the amount of subscriptions to the loan directed to be open by the act making provision for the public debt; both in state debts and in the domestic debt of the United States, and the amount that remains unsubscribed, and to communicate such measures as he may think expedient on the subject.

The house proceeded to the order of the day,—the consideration of the President's speech.

Mr. Sedgwick recapitulated the objects contained in the President's address, and such as would probably come before Congress in the present session.

They were mentioned as follows:

The Mint,—Weights and measures,—Consuls and Vice Consuls—Compensations for jurors, witnesses, &c. in the judiciary courts of the United States.—Provisions, relative to the election of the President and Vice-President,—Land Office,—Post Office,—Post Roads,—Militia,—Unsubscribed debt,—Bill for the relief of widows and orphans in certain cases,—Commerce, founded on a report of the Secretary of State, and judiciary bill.

Mr. Sedgwick mentioned as information, that the Senate have appointed a committee to report such parts of the President's speech as they deemed should be taken up by the Senate. This committee, he informed the house, were to report, the Mint,—Weights and Measures,—Consuls and Vice Consuls,—Compensation to witnesses jurors, &c.—Election of President and Vice-President, and Land Office. He communicated this information to the house, to assist in determining the matter most proper to be taken up by the house, that in their plan of proceeding they might not clash with the Senate.

Mr. Boudinot conceived it would be a bad precedent for the house to be governed by what was passing in the Senate without official information from that body. He conceived the proper way of proceeding to attain the end intended would be to appoint a committee to confer with one from the Senate, which joint committee should report on the business proper to be taken up by each house.

After some debate upon order, the President's address was read, and afterwards the several objects as they occurred in order in the speech were disposed of as follows:

INDIANS.

Such parts of the President's speech as relate to the intercourse and trade with the Indians, were referred to a committee to bring in a bill relative to that object. Messrs. White, Lawrance and Key were appointed the committee.

EXCISE.

It was moved, that so much of the President's speech as relates to the execution of the act laying a duty upon distilled spirits, be referred to a committee to report any circumstance in the law, consistent with the main design of it, which could be so varied as to remove any well-intentioned objection to the law, and to ascertain and report, whether the existing proportion between the duties upon imported spirits and those on American manufacture was proper.

After much debate on the propriety of referring these objects to a committee of the House, in preference to receiving the information wanted directly from the Secretary of the Treasury, the motion was lost, and the following, a substitute, agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report any difficulties that may have occurred in the execution of the excise law, and his opinion on those difficulties.

MILITIA.

Messrs. Wadsworth, Dayton, ———, Giles, Ward, Wayne, and Steele, were appointed to take into consideration such parts of the President's speech as relate to the establishment of a militia, and to provisions for the defence of the country by means of arsenals, magazines and fortifications, and to report a bill on these subjects.

VACANT LANDS.

So much of the President's speech as relates to the sale of the vacant lands within the territory of the United States, and to report a bill on that subject.—Messrs. Williamson, Boudinot, and White, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) of the committee reported a bill allowing further time for making the return of the enumeration from the state of South-Carolina, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Adjourned.

SENATE OF THE FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, October 31.

This forenoon the Senate waited on the President of the United States, at his house, and presented to him the following Address:

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

THE Senate of the United States have received with the highest satisfaction, the assurances of public prosperity contained in your speech to both Houses: the multiplied blessings of Providence, have not escaped our notice or failed to excite our gratitude.

The benefits which flow from the restoration of public and private confidence, are conspicuous and important, and the pleasure with which we contemplate them, is heightened by your assurance of those further communications which shall confirm their existence, and indicate their source.

Whilst we rejoice in the success of those military operations which have been directed against the hostile Indians, we lament with you the necessity that produced them, and we participate in the hope that the present prospect of a general peace, on terms of moderation and justice, may be wrought into complete and permanent effect, and that the measures of government may equally embrace the security of our frontiers, and the general interests of humanity; our solicitude to obtain, will ensure our zealous attention, to an object so warmly espoused by the principles of benevolence, and so highly interesting to the honor and welfare of the nation.

The several subjects which you have particularly recommended, and those which remain of former sessions, will engage our early consideration, we are encouraged to prosecute them with alacrity and steadiness, by the belief, that they will interest no passion, but that for the general welfare, by the assurance of concert, and by a view of those arduous and important arrangements which have been already accomplished.

We observe, Sir, the constancy and activity of your zeal for the public good. The example will animate our efforts to promote the happiness of our country.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The Reply of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES is as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

THIS manifestation of your zeal for the honor and the happiness of your country, derives its full value from the share which your deliberations have already had in promoting both.

I thank you for the favorable sentiments with which you view the part I have borne in the arduous trust committed to the Government of the United States; and desire you to be assured that all my zeal will continue to second those further efforts for the public good, which are ensured by the spirit in which you are entering on the present session.

G. WASHINGTON.

LITERATURE.

In a few days will be opened a very valuable and general Collection of New

BOOKS,

By WILLIAM PRICHARD, *Book-Seller from Philadelphia*,

At his store at the foot of Shockoe Hill; also, an elegant assortment of Stationary, New Music and Musical Instruments, &c &c.

Richmond, Nov. 8, 1791.

Just Imported in the Snow MARIA, from Cadiz, and for sale by the subscriber,

EXCELLENT Spanish Brandy,
Malaga and St. Lucar Wines,
Olives and Olive Oil in jars,
And very bright hominy Salt, which will be sold cheap if taken from along side.

Cash, Wheat, or Corn, will be received in payment,

THOMAS RITSON.

Norfolk, November 2, 1791.

Bowling Green Academy.

THIS Academy being provided for the ensuing year with a gentleman of approved abilities in the Latin and Greek languages, whose attention will be *solely* dedicated to that department, the plan of education will be enlarged and pursued with unremitted attention.

In addition to the Languages, will be taught Mathematics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, including Trigonometry, plain and spherical, &c. Mensuration, Land Surveying, Algebra, Geography, and Astronomy, assisted by two new and correct Globes.

For the benefit of such young gentlemen as have not time nor opportunity of compleating their education at an University, one of the Professors proposes to introduce a course of occasional lectures in Natural Philosophy, and by the assistance of such apparatus as can be easily procured, diagrams, and the best authors, flatters himself with the hope of introducing his pupils to a tolerable acquaintance with that pleasing and useful science.—Sensible of the great advantages resulting from a thorough knowledge of the English language, a certain portion of time will be dedicated to the study of composition, public speaking, ancient and modern history.—The local situation of the Academy, free from allurements to vice and dissipation of any kind, promises ample success to the endeavours of the Professors in restraining the youth from vicious habits, and directing their moral conduct.—The price of board and tuition is twenty five pounds per ann. to be paid quarterly.—Students are to provide themselves with beds.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

Nov. 3d, 1791.

For LONDON,

THE

POWHATAN,

NOW loading with tobacco at Norfolk, to the address of Messrs. WILLIAM ANDERSON and CO. London, and will sail about the first of January. The Powhatan is a new American built ship, of 305 tons burthen, and stands A 1 at Lloyd's, and is insured to a market in Great-Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, or Portugal, without the Mediterranean, with liberty to touch at any port in the English channel for orders, and will take in on liberty of consignment at 30s. sterling per hogshead, delivered along side. Mr. Matthew Anderson, of Gloucester, Major Benjamin Day, of Fredericksburg, Mr. Thomas Shore, of Petersburg, and the subscriber, will accommodate those inclined to ship, who will be at no further trouble than just deliver their tobacco to either of them.

☞ The holders, drawers, and endorsers of sundry protested bills of exchange, drawn on William Anderson & Co and endorsed by Richard Anderson, Nathaniel Anderson, jun. and Archibald Anderson, will please take notice, that if they will secure to the said company, by bond or otherwise, a reimbursement of the money with interest, and deliver me bills of lading for the tobacco, engaged to be consigned to the said house, clear of any shipping expences, I will then and in that case take up the said protested bills.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON.

Richmond, Nov. 8, 1791. (tf)

A Person well qualified to teach the Latin and Greek languages, will hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer hereof.

Warington & Keene,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have now opened a new and general ASSORTMENT of SEASONABLE and FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

just imported in the ship Bowman, and the late ships from London, which on inspection they hope will be approved of.—This being the last cargo, that will be imported under that firm, they are determined to sell on terms advantageous to purchasers, for cash, short credit, produce or public securities at their current value.

They take this method of announcing their partnership in Petersburg to be dissolved from this date, and the business there solely carried on by

James Warington,

to whom all persons in future will be pleased to make payment for goods sold under the firm of Warington & Keene in that town. And they request those who have claims against them, in Richmond, Petersburg, or else where, to render in their accounts that they may be adjusted and paid.—They must now solicit such who are indebted to them, by bond, book debt, or otherwise, to settle the same, as however painful to their feelings, or contrary to their disposition, they will be obliged, after the first day of February next, to put indiscriminately such as are outstanding at that period, into immediate suit.

The partnership of Warington & Keene, has necessarily and unavoidably (owing to the heavy concerns remaining unsettled) been extended to the 31st day of of October next, when it will close finally.—A few days previous to which period, their whole stock on hand, dwelling house, stores, &c. will be sold either by public or private sale, of which timely notice will be given.

WARINGTON & KEENE.

Richmond, Oct. 31, 1791.

Satchell, Berkeley & Co.

Have just received an Assortment of Seasonable

GOODS,

which, being carefully laid in, and directly from the Manufactories, will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or any kind of produce.

N. B. A variety of Musical Instruments, for sale at their store.

Richmond, Oct. 26, 1791.

LIST *of old Tobacco at* ROY'S *warehouse, which has been in the warehouse over two years,*

Made by WILLIAM GRADY,

mark W. G.—No. 319—Gross 1418—Tare 155—Nett 1263.—Received January 10th, 1786 ——— Made by Capt. GEORGE GUY, mark G. G.—No. 1052—Gross 976—Tare 139—Nett 837.—Received May 12th, 1789.

The above list of tobacco now remains in the said Roy's warehouse, and sent to the public printer by the inspectors to be published in the Gazette agreeable to law. Given under our hands this 29th day of October, 1791.

PEYTON STERN.
THO. ALCOCK.

John Bourchette,

STAYMAKER *from* PARIS,

four doors below the Market-House,

WHERE he makes STAYS as usual in the most approved fashion; to give and preserve a shape truly perfect, not drooping or falling in before;—to fit easy and are well shaped.—Ladies who please to honor him with their commands, may depend on being well served, on the shortest notice.—STAYS made from a GUINEA to EIGHT DOLLARS.

He has for sale, WHALBONE, fitting for Calashes. He also mends and covers UMBRELLAS.

Richmond, November 3, 1791.

LOST,

A cask marked I A F, No. 6, containing BLACK PEPPER, supposed to have been carried from the Rock-Landing in Richmond, last spring by mistake, being landed there from my craft.—Any person who will be good enough to inform J. and A. FREELAND where this cask may be found, will confer an obligation on

(1) JAMES CLARK.

NOTICE,

REUBEN COLEMAN, of the state of GEORGIA, has lodged in my hands sundry debts to collect, in order to discharge a bond given by him, and a certain JOSEPH MAYS his security, to a certain ——— NELSON, for twelve thousand pounds of tobacco.—The holder of the said bond on applying to the subscriber may give such direction with respect to the collection as he may think most to his interest; and he may be assured that every step will be taken to have the said bond discharged as speedily as possible.

(3) JOHN B. SCOTT.

CUMBERLAND county, October 24, 1791.

☞ ALL PERSONS indebted to the Printer hereof, whose accounts have been upwards of 12 months standing, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

ENCYCLOPOEDIA,

OR, A

Dictionary *of* Arts *and* Sciences,

On a plan entirely new, publishing in Philadelphia,

BY THOMAS DOBSON.

Those gentlemen who have applied to become subscribers for this arduous and extensive publication, making of itself an elegant library, of scientific, historical, biographical, political, miscellaneous, and polite Literature; are respectfully informed, that a few Copies of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, Vols. have just arrived, and may be had of

ARCHIBALD CURRIE,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

next door to the Post-Office, Richmond.

The plan of this work by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treaties, gives it a decided superiority over any undertaking of the kind ever published in the English language.

It comprehends the HISTORY, THEORY, and PRACTICE of each system according to the latest discoveries and improvements, and full *explanations* given of the VARIOUS DETACHED PARTS of KNOWLEDGE, whether relating to NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL objects, or to matters ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, COMMERCIAL, &c. including ELUCIDATIONS of the most important topics relative to RELIGION, MORALS, MANNERS, and the OECONOMY of LIFE: Together with a DESCRIPTION of all the Countries, Cities, Principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the WORLD; a general HISTORY, *Ancient* and *Modern*, of the different EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, and STATES; and an account of the LIVES of the most eminent persons in every NATION, from the earliest ages down to the present time—Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well as General Science as of particular Branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of Learned Societies, both of home and abroad; the M. S. Lectures of Eminent Professors on different Sciences; and a variety of Original Materials, furnished by an extensive correspondence.

Indocti Discant, Et Ament Meminisse Periti.

The work is now going forward, enriched with various improvements, by gentlemen eminent in the respective sciences in this country, and under the patronage of such a liberal subscription, as makes it necessary to print double the number originally intended.

The Publisher begs leave to present his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the unexampled liberality with which he has been supported in this important undertaking, which, whilst it encourages useful enterprise, reflects the highest honor on the patrons of science, and of American manufactures.

Such Gentlemen as wish to possess this valuable work, will please apply without delay, to prevent their being disappointed, as the subscription is now nearly filled up; and those subscribers who have not got their copies, are, for the same reason, requested to call for their books that they may not be too late.

The Fourth Volume is now delivering to the public, and the Fifth Volume is in great forwardness.

The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types cast for the purpose in Philadelphia.

The price is Five Dollars for each Volume in boards, and the price of one Volume in advance is required from those who become purchasers, which shall be considered as payment for the last Volume, when the work is finished.

In the course of publication will be delivered nearly four hundred Copperplates, elegantly engraved by Scott, Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, and the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different Volumes.

*** It is expected the work will be comprised in about Fifteen Volumes in Quarto.

VOLUME 1st contains an account of Abyssinia, with hints from Bruce's travels; accounts of various Academies; description of Acheen, in the E. Indies; the science of Acoustics, or doctrines of sound; system of Aerology, or the different kinds of Airs; Aerostation, with the principles and history of Balloons; system of theoretical and experimental Agriculture; system of Algebra; history of Algiers; Alkali; Alegatus; ancient Alphabets; history of America, with a brief history of the Revolution; history of Amsterdam; a system of Anatomy, with various articles of Biography, Topography, &c. The vol. is illustrated with 31 Engravings.

Vol. 2d contains a description of Anglesey; history of Angola, in Africa; Animals, Animal Flours, Animalcules, Annuities, Antideluvians, Antioch, history of Arabia, system of Arithmetic, system of Architecture, Astronomy complete, history of Bagdad, Ballance, &c. with a variety of Miscellaneous Articles. The Vol. is illustrated with 60 copperplates.

Vol. 3d contains a description of Barbary, Barcelona, Barometer, Basaltes, Bastile, Beauty, Bedouins, Bees, Bible, Blindness, Blow pipe, Book, Bookkeeping, Bos, Botany, Brewing, Brickmaking, Britain, Broker, Brutes, with a great variety of Biographical and other articles, illustrated with 20 elegant Engravings.

Volume 4th. contains a description of Carid, Calais, Calcutta, Caleber Rule, Calvin, Camelus, Canals, Cancer, Candia, Canis, Canton, Caprae, Cartharge, Catophrics, Carvus, System of Chemistry, China, Christianity, Chronatus, Chronology, &c. with a great variety of Biographical, and Miscellaneous Articles, illustrated with 26 elegant Copperplates.

☞ Subscriptions received in Fredericksburg, by Callender & Henderson.

Richmond, Nov. 1, 1791. 3

A. CURRIE

Has for sale, a few sets of the following American printed BOOKS, copied *verbatim* from the last London Editions, some of which sell for less than half the price of the works from which they are re-printed.

The Elements of Medicine, or a Translation of the Elementa Medicinæ Brunonis, with large notes, illustrations, and comments, by the Author of the original work.

A System of Surgery, extracted from the works of Benjamin Bell, of Edinburgh; by Nicholas B. Waters, M. D. Fellow of the college of physicians of Philadelphia, illustrated with Notes and Copperplates. Extract from the Preface, "Those who "cannot readily conceive that the essential parts of "a performance of seven volumes can be comprized "ed in a single one of the same size, will please to "consider, that this one Volume, from the manner "in which it is printed, contains at least as much "as any two of the original; and that the anatomical descriptions of operations and practices, "which are, at present, seldom if ever employed, "Theoretical Discussions, and Repetitions, which, "taken together, occupy no small part in the work "of Mr. Bell, are entirely omitted."

The Edinburg new dispensatory, with copperplates. A new edition, with many alterations, corrections, and additions, being an improvement upon the New Dispensatory of Dr. Lewis.

The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy, by William Paley, M. A. The Seventh Edition corrected.

An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, by Adam Smith, L. L. D and F. R. S of London and Edinburg. A New Edition, containing all the Additions ever made to this valuable work, by the late Author.

The Life of Joseph, the son of Israel; chiefly designed to allure young minds to a love of the Sacred Scriptures. In a few lines to the public, by William Rogers, D. D. professor of English and Oratory in the college of Philadelphia, he observes, "In my opinion, it is well calculated to instruct and entertain the rising generation, and as such will, I trust, be deemed an useful Book in our public schools."

Rights of Man, by Thomas Paine, Second Philadelphia Edition, from Fourth London Edition. corrected and enlarged; perhaps the foregoing opinion of Mr. Rogers, may not be inapplicable to this production. 2

FOR SALE,

At twelve months credit, within 4 miles of Richmond, at the house of John W. Price, deceased, on Monday the 14th November next, part of his estate, consisting of a Parcel of

NEGROES,

Men, Women, and Children,

amongst whom are, a black-smith, a butcher and carpenter; some HORSES, two of which are broke for a carriage, and the rest valuable for work, and the saddle; also three yoke of OXEN, good milch Cows, and other Cattle; some HOGS and SHEEP; and all his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of beds, bed steads, tables, &c. and his FARMING UTENSILS.——The day after will be sold, at Mrs. Jane Rawlings' Tavern, a valuable PLANTATION, containing 100 acres (more or less) on Hungary, about 12 miles from Richmond, with improvements for a small family, and a COAL MINE, from its appearance pretty considerable; also TWO LOTS in Richmond, one with two houses, in which Mr. William Du-Val now lives, and the other fit for a store; the other lot unimproved. Good security will be required.

PETER PRICE,
LEWIS PRICE, } Ex'ors.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and any person having any demands, is also requested to make them known, to

LEWIS PRICE, Acting Ex'or.

M'ENERY,

SADDLER,

begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received an elegant assortment of SADDLERY, of the newest taste and most approved quality, which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his shop on the main street. He will be constantly supplied with the best of northern Leather, and every other material in his line of business.

N. B. As it has been his constant study to give general satisfaction, he hopes to gain the patronage of his customers.——Country Saddlers may be supplied with any materials in their line of business.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1791.

FOR SALE ON CREDIT,

AN ELEGANT

CHARIOT,

with harness for two or four horses; also, a light well finished Single CHAIR, with, or without harness. For terms apply to John Hoomes Esq; or to the subscriber,

ANTHONY NEW.

Caroline, Oct. 15, 1791. 2‖

Mr. Wormley purposes to RENT or LEASE, for a term of years, his Valuable

Manufacturing Mill,

ON PAMUNKEY RIVER,

One mile above Hanover-Town, now in compleat order for business, and may be delivered immediately. Apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS FOX.

King-William, Oct. 22d, 1791.

FOR SALE,

on very low terms, a NEW ELEGANT & WELL TONED

PIANO FORTE, *by*

TRUEMAN & BROWN.

Petersburg, Oct. 20, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

on the 24th of November, 240 acres of fine rich Gloucester

LOW GROUNDS,

beautifully situate on Ware-river, well timbered and partaking of all the advantages and conveniences which river situations afford. The terms will be made known on the day of sale by the Rev. James Maury Fontaine. The same day (if fair, if not the next fair day that is so) on the premises will be sold, for ready money (by the sheriff) upwards of 20 NEGROES of all ages and sexes.

N. B. The above LAND joins a tract of 400 acres possessing the same advantages, which has been and is probably still for sale.

Gloucester, Oct. 15, 1791. (3)

AGREEABLE to a deed of trust to me made by James Clark, will be exposed for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the house of the said Clark in the county of Chesterfield, near Bermuda Hundred, on Monday the 21st day of November next, (if fair, and if not the next fair day) three SLAVES, the property of the said Clark, for purposes mentioned in the aforesaid deed

FREDERICK WOODSON.

Powhatan, Oct. 31, 1791. (1)

FOR SALE,

At New-London, in Bedford county, on the 15th day of December next, about

Forty Valuable Slaves,

Consisting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN.

A year's credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and two years credit for the other half, bond and security being given. Interest from the date if the principal be not punctually paid. A discount at the rate of 5 per cent per ann. will be allowed for ready money.—The titles will be warranted.

NICHOLAS LEWIS.

October 17th, 1791. (5‖)

TO BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Thursday the 24th instant (November) on the premises,

That commodious HOUSE and Lot in the town of Manchester occupied by Mr. Ball. Also that Elegant HOUSE in which I live with about six acres of land adjoining, it being part of the town will be divided into lots or parcels to suit purchasers. Likewise twenty likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, several of which are valuable house servants.

THOMAS GOODE.

Manchester, Nov. 2, 1791.

To be RENTED *for the ensuing Year, and possession given the first day of January next,*

That valuable PLANTATION and TAVERN at King & Queen Court-House, occupied at present by Mr. JOHN GEORGE to whom I refer such persons as are disposed to engage for the place, for further information of its value particularly the situation of its order, and fertility of soil. Also a new Store House at said place with three rooms below and one above. For terms apply to Major Benjamin Pendleton about mid way, or the subscriber near the upper end of the county.

J. PENDLETON.

October 14, 1791. (1)

FOR SALE,

My Lot & Houses

in the town of Manchester, lying on the main street, and adjoining the old warehouse tenement. I would exchange the above mentioned lot and houses, for lands conveniently situated in Kentuckey, to which there is an undoubted title.—The terms may be made known by applying to me living near the coal-pits, in Chesterfield county.

THOMAS RAILEY.

October 28, 1791. (tf)

This is to inform the public, that the STAGE from Richmond to Portsmouth and Norfolk, by the way of Petersburg, Cabin-Point, Smithfield, and Suffolk, will leave Richmond and Portsmouth on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5 o'clock in the morning; and the stage from Richmond to Petersburg, will leave Richmond every day in the week (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock in the morning, and return the same evening.

☞ With the utmost gratitude, we return our most sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement we have already experienced, and hope, by our future exertions, to merit a continuance of their favor.

RICHARD TOWNES.
JOHN G. WOOLFOLK.

Osborne's, March 7, 1791

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for SALE at this OFFICE, the

Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1792.

Printed by AUG. DAVIS,

PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.